

B.L.D.E.A's
S.B.ARTS & K.C.P SCIENCE COLLEGE, VIJAYAPUR

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

STUDENTS SEMINAR

CLASS

B.A I/II

B.A III/IV

B.A V/VI

SUBJECT

OPTIONAL ENGLISH

BASIC ENGLISH

2016-2017

B.A I sem
2016-17

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.
Department of English (UG)

Name of the Teacher: Prof. R. H. Bidari

Class: B.A I

Sub: Optional English
Basic English

Sl no.	Name of the student & Topic of the seminar	Roll no.	Time Allotted	Time Taken	Date	Signature
01	Priyanka Nagthan Basic English "Lord Villins Daughter"		30 min	25 min		<u>PAN</u>
02	Raju. R. Garde Basic English "Knowledge & Wisdom"		30 min	25 min		<u>R. Garde</u>
03	Suelhier Laman Basic English "The Tigers"		30 min	20 min		<u>SL</u>
04	Ashwini Bajjeli Basic English "Ulysses"		30 min	20 min		<u>Ashwini</u>
05 01	Raju R. Garade Goun Anne prose		30 min	25 min		<u>R. Garade</u>
02	comangouda, k Basic English "Lord Villins daughter"		30 min	20 min		<u>SL</u>
03	Raju R. Garade opt English "characteristic of Elizabethan Age"		30 min	25 min		<u>R. Garade</u>

R. H. Bidari

HOD of English
S.B. Arts and KCP Science College
VIJAYAPUR

IQAC

IQAC, Co-ordinator
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CS

Principal,
S. B. Arts & KCP Sc. College,
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Class Seminar

BA Ist sem

Subject: Basic English Date: _____

Name of the Student: Rajee R Gerade Roll no.: 35

Topic of the Seminar: Prose

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM

- Bertrand Russell

About the Author

Bertrand Russell (1872-1970) philosopher and mathematician was a voluminous writer on politics, religion, science, education, peace and individual liberty. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1950.

"Knowledge and wisdom" is taken from the book 'Portraits from Memory and Other Essays'. In this essay he laments the fact that while they are expanding fast, there had not been corresponding growth in wisdom. Wisdom, in the sense of comprehensive vision and of a awareness of the needs of human lives, is not to be seen today. We find people with wide knowledge but narrow feelings.

Most people would agree that our age far surpasses all previous ages in knowledge. There has been no correlative increase in wisdom. This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the specialized knowledge required of various kinds of technicians.

This has the entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the most populous part of the world. As modern medicine has succeeded, in enormously lowering the infant death-rate, not only in Europe, and America, but also in Asia and Africa. The entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the most populous part of the world. This may be illustrated by the study of history. Many eminent historians have done more than good because they viewed the distorting medium of their own passions. Hegel had philosophy of history suffer from any lack of continued into an intricate indefinite future.

It is not only in public ways, but in private life equally, that wisdom is needed. It is inherently impossible of achievement. Consider the case of two men Mr. A and Mr. B. You will have instilled some fragment of wisdom. He think the essence of wisdom's emancipation, as far as possible. We cannot help the egoism of our senses. Sight and sound and touch are bound up with our own bodies and cannot be made impersonal. An infant feels hunger or discomfort. It is this approach toward impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom. You should substitute communist or anti communist, as the case may be, for Samaritan.

Queen Elizabeth - I in England and Henry IV in France lived in a world where almost every body was fatical on the Protestant or on the Catholic side. Abraham Lincoln conducted a great war without ever departing have been called wisdom.

He said that in some degree wisdom can be taught. The world needs wisdom as it has never needed it before and knowledge continues to increase the world will need wisdom in the future even more than it now.

Class Seminar

Class: BA I Subject: Basic English Date: _____Name of the Student: Priyanka Nagthan Roll no.: _____Topic of the Seminar: Lord Ullin's Daughter

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Lord Ullin's Daughter

- Thomas Campbell.

Inspired by the Scottish tradition of chivalry and romance, Thomas Campbell's ballad Lord Ullin's Daughter centres around the theme of love and sacrifice portrayed through a narrative involving a chieftain, his beloved, the king and others. Considered to be one of the most popular romantic poems of Campbell, the poem unfolds the story of the attempted elopement resulting in the death of the couple. Well-structured and set in a lyrical tone with a regular rhyme scheme, the poem has a curious beginning, a terrifying middle and a tragic end.

In the beginning, the poem portrays that a chieftain is appealing to a boatman to ferry him and his beloved despite, promises to reward the boatman with a silver pound on helping him and his beloved, Lord Ullin's daughter, to elope to a distant land.

The chieftain in order to persuade the boatman to help them elope narrates that he and his beloved have been fleeing for three days. To win over the heart of the boatman, the chieftain reiterates that in case he and his beloved are caught by the king's men, they will kill him leaving his beloved to sigh forever. Giving up his reluctance, the boatman agrees to ferry them to a distant land.

The middle part of the poem brings out the terror and tension in the hearts of the chieftain and his beloved as they anticipate the arrival of the king's men. They appeal to the boatman to speed up to evade arrest. The internal tension and terror of the characters simulate with the storm and the raging waves of the sea. At this juncture, in tune with the ethos of Scottish culture, Lord Ullin's daughter expresses her unwillingness to confront her angry father who has turned down her proposal to marry the chieftain. She prefers to embrace death for the sake of love than confront a wrathful father who will oppose her choice to marry the chieftain.

The poem reaches the climax when the boat carrying the chieftain and his beloved, i.e. Lord Ullin's daughter capsizes amidst heavy storm. Lord Ullin at this daughter is drowning. At once his wrath transforms into weeping. He cries in grief persuading his daughter to come back. He can witness his daughter waving her hand for rescue but in vain. He even promises to grant amnesty to his daughter and the chieftain for violating the social ethos of marriage prevalent in the Scottish Society. But unfortunately, dwells upon Lord Ullin's daughter and her lover as both of them are drowned leaving Lord Ullin completely shattered.

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.
Department of English (UG)

Class Seminar

Class: BAI Subject: Basic English Date: _____

Name of the Student: Sudhir Laman Roll no.: _____

Topic of the Seminar: The tiger

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

The tiger - William Blake.

The poem 'The tiger' is one of the poems in the 'Songs of Experience' collection of poems written by William Blake. The poem's main theme pays attention to the tiger's creator and centers on the creation aspects. The poet compares the fierce, ferocious and brutal tiger to the gentle, frail and adorable lamb and wonders whether they have the same creator.

The word 'tiger' is emphasized through repetition at the opening of the poem to create rhythm. The repetition is also meant to draw the interest of the reader. The poet's description of the tiger shows the poet's great use of imagery, alliteration and metaphors. The tiger is described as being brightly colored and fire has been symbolically used to represent honor, fury, superiority and force.

The poet says that the tiger is merciless and cold-blooded that even its creator must be immortal or else it might turn against its creator. Only an immortal would be attacked by such a ferocious creature and get to live. Therefore, the creator must be immortal!

The poet wonders where all the tiger's brutality, fierceness, anger, violence is supplied from. Is it from heaven or hell? The source of the tiger's personality seems to be a matter of concern for the poet. The poet has used a dichotomy to show the difficulty he has in unravelling the tiger's personality.

the poet has likened the tiger to fire and it is so relentless that nobody would even dare to get hold of the tiger. the muscle that the creator gives the tiger is so immense that it leaves the poet only with great admiration for the tiger. the imagination and technique that has gone into creating the tiger's twisted heart is quite artistic. this merciless nature tiger's heart muscles. Human beings and other creatures dread the tiger for its feet and hands that makes it super-fast and majestic.

the tiger's brain must have been so cleverly shaped because the tiger is very sneaky. the poet wonders what tool might have been used to shape the tiger has a good memory that poet wonders how it never forgives or forget and what chain hold the brain in its position. If the poem was created in a furnace then it must have been so hot this represent the rage of the tiger.

Class Seminar

B.A I

Subject: Basic English

Date: _____

Name of the Student: Ashwini, Bagali

Roll no.: _____

Topic of the Seminar: Ulysses

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Ulysses complains that he is "Idle" as a king, home with his elderly wife, stuck passing enlightened laws for a "Savage race" that sleeps and eats but does not know him. He does not want to cease his travels; he was made the most of his life, having suffered and experienced pleasure both with others and alone and both at sea and on the shore. He is a famous name, he has seen the world and has been honored everywhere. He also has enjoyed battling at Troy with his fellow warriors.

He is "a part of all that I have met" but this is not the end, for his experience is an archway to new experiences, with the horizon always beyond reach. It is boxing to stop and wither away and be useless in his old age, simply breathing is not life. Multiple lives would be too little to get the most out of existence, and little of his one

life remains, but at least he is alive and there is time for "something more". It would be a shame to do nothing for even three days he does not want to store himself away. His "gray speckled" years to attain knowledge and follow it "like a sinking star, / Beyond the utmost bound of human thought."

In contrast, his son Telemachus, who will succeed him as king, seems content to stay put and simply rule the people. Ulysses love him and knows that he will use his prudence to govern wisely, turning the "rugged" people "mild", and he is "blameless" and "decent" in his "common duties". He honors the family's gods. Yet, Telemachus does not have his father's energy. "He works his work I mine".

Ulysses looks at the port and the sea beyond, calling to him. He recalls "the thunder and the sunshine" of his mariner's exciting travels together, their "free hearts" and free minds, and understands that he and they are old now. Yet, they still can do something noble and suited to their greatness, especially noble as they are men who once fought with gods.

Class Seminar

Class: BA IInd sem Subject: Bo Optional English Date: _____

Name of the Student: RAJU R Gerade Roll no.: 35

Topic of the Seminar: Characteristics of Queen Anne Prose.

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Queen Anne Prose

Introduction :-

The 18th century is called the Age of Prose, its beginning that is to say, the Age of Queen Anne, is specially notable for its prose writing. Another remarkable feature of this era of prose is the predominance of political satire.

Some prose writers are:

1) Daniel Defoe :- (1659-1731)

He was a greatest writer in Queen Anne Prose. He is author of Robinson Crusoe. It is the first conspicuous example of a writer, he graduating from journalism to literature in Dissenting schools. He wrote many works. First one is

- 1) The true Born Englishman.
- 2) The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.
- 3) A Hymn to the pillory
- 4) The Review
- 5) The journal of the Plague year.
- 6) Modest proposal

2) Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) :-

He is also one of the best writers in Queen Anne's period. He is author of Gulliver's Travels. He is thought of as an Englishman though his parents were born in Ireland. A few months after his father's death, he went to Trinity College, Dublin and Oxford Cambridge. He became secretary to Sir William Temple a distant cousin.

His some works are :-

- 1) The Battle of the Books
- 2) A Tale of a Tub
- 3) Argument against Abolishing Christianity.
- 4) The conduct of the Allies
- 5) Journal to Stella.
- 6) Polite Conversation.

Swift is a phenomenon an enigma in English literature. Swift is an extraordinary prolific writer. Second in this respect only to Defoe.

3) Richard Steele (1672-1719) :-

He described himself as an 'Englishman born in England or Ireland'. He was educated at the Charterhouse school London at Oxford.

He showed staunch Whiggism in a poem on the death of Queen Mary. His first work 'The Christian Hero' (1701) * the London Gazette * The Guardian, the Englishman * several by the Spectator. * Apology for himself and his writings

4) Joseph Addison (1672-1719)

He is the son of a clergyman was educated with Steele at Charterhouse and Oxford. * The Whig Examiner * The Campaign * The Tatler and The Spectator * The Guardian etc.

Class Seminar

Class:----- Subject: Basic English Date:-----

Name of the Student: Somangouda K Roll no.:-----

Topic of the Seminar: Lord Ullin's Daughter

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Lord Ullin's daughter - Thomas Campbell

Inspired by the Scottish tradition of chivalry and romance, Thomas Campbell's ballad Lord Ullin's Daughter centres around the theme of love and sacrifice. Portrayed through a narrative involving a chieftain, his beloved, the king and others. Considered to be one of the most popular romantic poems of Campbell the poem unfolds the story of the attempted elopement resulting in the death of the couple. Well-structured and set in a lyrical tone with a regular rhyme scheme, the poem has a curious beginning, a terrifying middle and a tragic end.

In the beginning, the poem portrays that a chieftain is appealing to a boatman to ferry him and his beloved despite stormy weather. The chieftain, chief of Ulva's island, promises to reward the boatman with a silver pound on helping him and his beloved, Lord Ullin's daughter, to elope to a distant land.

The chieftain in order to persuade the boatman to help them elope narrates that he and his beloved have been fleeing for three days. To win over the heart of the boatman, the chieftain states that in case he and his beloved are caught by the king's men, they will kill him leaving his beloved to sigh forever. Giving up his reluctance, the boatman agrees to ferry them to a distant land.

The middle part of the poem brings out the tension and tension in the hearts of the chieftain and his beloved as they anticipate the arrival of the king's men. They appeal to the boatman to speed up to evade arrest. The internal tension and tension of the characters simulate with the storm and the raging waves of the sea. At this juncture, in tune with the ethos of Scottish culture, Lord Ullin's daughter expresses her unwillingness to confront her angry father who has turned down her proposal to marry the sake of love than confront a wrathful father who will oppose his choice to marry the chieftain.

The poem reaches the climax when the boat carrying the chieftain and his beloved, i.e., Lord Ullin's daughter, capsizes amidst heavy storm. Lord Ullin at this point reaches the shore only to see that his daughter is drowning. At once his wrath transforms into wailing. He cries in grief persuading his daughter to come back. He can witness his daughter waving her hand for rescue but in vain. He even promises to grant amnesty to his daughter and the chieftain for violating the social ethos of marriage prevalent in the Scottish society. But unfortunately, tragedy dived upon Lord Ullin's daughter and her lover as both of them were drowned leaving Lord Ullin completely shattered.

BA Ist Sem

Class Seminar

Subject: Optional English

Date: _____

Name of the Student: RAJU R Girade

Roll no.: 35

Topic of the Seminar: Characteristics of Age

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Features of the Elizabethan Literature

The Elizabethan period in the history of English literature is also known as The Age of Shakespeare. This span of time is the golden age of literature. It extends from the accession of Elizabeth in 1558 to the death of James I in 1625. It was an era of peace, of economic illustrious for the unpermutation and action. John Milton calls England, during this age, as "global 'a noble and puissant nation, rousing herself, like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks'".

1) Peace and stability:-

Queen Elizabeth brilliantly framed and followed the policy of balance and moderation both inside and outside the country. She should successfully establish peace in traditionally disturbed border areas.

2) Social Contentment:-

It was an age of great social contentment, the rapid rise of industrial towns gave employment to thousands. Increasing trade and commerce enriched England. The created the atmosphere for literacy activities.

3) Religious Tolerance:-

It was an era of religious tolerance of peace. When Queen Elizabeth, the northern part of England was largely

Catholic, and the Southern part of England was strongly Protestant.

iv) Sense of Patriotism :-

It was an age of patriotism. Queen Elizabeth loved England passionately and her court one of the most brilliant courts in Europe.

v) The spirit of Adventure and Expansion :-

This is the most remarkable epoch for the expansion of both mental and geographical horizons. It was an age of great thought and great action. The spirit of Adventure and Expansion fired the imagination of writers.

vi) Influence of Foreign Fashions :-

Italy, the home of Renaissance, fascinated the Elizabethans. All liked to visit Italy and stay there for some time. People were not only fond of Italian books and literature.

vii) Diversity and Contradictions :-

It was an age of great diversity and contradictions. It was an age of light and darkness, of reason and of unreason, of wisdom and of foolishness, of hope and of despair.

viii) Discoveries and Explorations :-

The new discoveries and explorations beyond the seas by voyagers kindled human imagination and popular curiosity.

ix) Abundance of Output :-

It was an age of rich in literary productions of all kinds. Elizabethan Age treatises, pamphlets, essays, prose romance sonnets, both Petrarchan and Shakespearean, Epic plays etc.

Conclusion :-

It was an era of peace and of general prosperity of the country. An intense patriotism became the outstanding characteristic of this age.

B.A II sem
2016-17

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.
Department of English (UG)

Name of the Teacher: Prof. Amin Lata Class Seminar

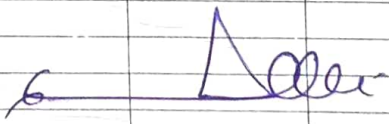
Class: B.A II


Sub: Optional English
Basic English

SL no.	Name of the student & Topic of the seminar	Roll no.	Time Allotted	Time Taken	Date	Signature
1	Somangouda .k. "mending well"		30 min	20 min	17-02-2016	
2	Ashwini Bagali "The world is 100 much wish us"		30 min	15 min	17-02-2016	
3	Kiddees Inde. "The world is 100 much wish us"		30 min	20 min	18-02-2016	
4	Raju Chavale "Dream Children"		30 min	20 min	18-02-2016	

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BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur,
Department of English (UG)

Class Seminar

Subject: _____ Date: _____

Name of the Student: Soman gouda . k Roll no: _____

Topic of the Seminar: Mending wall,

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Mending Wall

"Mending Wall" is written by Robert Frost, the most admired and highly honoured American poet of the 20th century who was famous for his depictions of rural life in New England. He was noted for his command of colloquial speech and his realistic poems portraying ordinary people in every-day situations. His major collections of poetry include, North of Boston, A Boy's Will, Steeple Bush, in the Clearing etc. "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", "The Road Not Taken", "Birches" and "Mending Wall" are some of the most anthologized poems in English literature.

Frost's "Mending Wall" raises the question whether a wall or barrier of any kind is necessary to make good neighbours. The poet presents two contrasting views in the poem through two persons - the speaker and his tradition-bound neighbour. The speaker is quite suspicious about the necessity of the wall between his and his neighbour's properties. He begins by saying that there is something nameless in nature which by its mysterious workings tears down walls. Hunters, in search of rabbits, do destroy walls. He says that he has followed these hunters and mended the wall quite often. Still, at spring mending time, there appears gaps in the wall puzzlingly. Though he informs his neighbour would be saved if we depended on justice alone. We pray for mercy and, in seeking it ourselves, we learn to be merciful. I've spoken about this to soften the justice of your plea.

Class Seminar

Class:----- Subject:----- Date:-----

Name of the Student: Ashwini Bgauli Roll no.:-----

Topic of the Seminar: The world is too much with us.

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

The speaker begins this poem by saying that the world is too full of humans who are losing their connection to divinity and, even more importantly, to nature. Humans, the speaker says, have given their hearts away, and the gift a morally degraded one.

In the second quatrain the speaker tells the reader that everything in nature, including the sea and the winds, is gathered up in a powerful connection with which humanity is "out of tune." In other words, humans are not experiencing nature as they should. The speaker ends the poem by saying that he would rather be a pagan attached to a worn-out system of beliefs than be out of tune with nature.

At last if he were a pagan he
might be able to see things that things
that would make him less unhappy.

like the sea gods proteus and Poseidon.

-: William Wordsworth

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.
Department of English (UG)Name of the Teacher: Prof. S. S. Patil ^{Class Seminar}
Class: BA III Sub: Basic Eng

SL no.	Name of the student & Topic of the seminar	Roll no.	Time Allotted	Time Taken	Date	Signature
1	Gollalappa Kumbhar "Vinobas land Gift Mission"		30 min	20 min	18-8-2016	GK
2	Pallavi Ghattenavar "The friend of the slaves"		30 min	25 min	18-8-2016	Pallavi G.
3	Anand Biradar "Vinoba Bhare"		30 min	20 min	19-8-2016	Anand B.
4	Shankar Hundekar "Joan of Arc"		30 min	25 min	19-8-2016	Shankar S.
5	Megha Kulkarni "salient features of Romanticism"		30 min	20 min	22-08-2016	MK

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S.B. Arts and KCP Science College
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Vijayapur.SHRI R.H. BIDARI
HOD of EnglishS.B. Arts and K.C.P. Science College,
BIJAPUR.

Class Seminar

Class: B.A V

Subject: Opt. English

Date: 11-08-2018

Name of the Student: Bhagyashree Kadam

Roll no.: 102

Topic of the Seminar: Features of English Language

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

FEATURES OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

* The English language is spoken or read by the largest number of people in the world, for historical, Political & economic Reason. but it may also be true, that it owes something of its wide appeal to qualities and characteristics inherent in itself.

* Some of the more obvious of these the following:-

1] English, which when the Anglo-Saxons first conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries was almost a 'Pure' or unmixed language - which could make new words. this general receptiveness of new elements has contributed to making it a suitable and attractive vehicle in so many parts of the world.

2] Second outstanding characteristic of English is its simplicity of inflexion - the ease with which it indicates the relationship of words in a sentence with only the minimum of change in their shapes or variation of endings.

3] Third quality of English, therefore, is its relatively fixed word-order. An inflected language like Latin

or Russian can afford to be fairly free in the arrangement of its words, since the inflexions show clearly the proper relationship in the sentence, and ambiguity is unlikely.

4] Fourthly: of the loss or reduction to the minimum of the inflexions which English once had. Similarly, English, which once had nearly as many case endings as Latin, has come to use prepositions instead of these, as can easily be seen if one translates any piece of Latin into English.

5] Fifth:- Consider, for instance the wonderful variety of shades of meaning we may put into the use of the word 'do', merely by varying the intonation - that is the pitch and intensity, the tone of the voice. Perhaps somewhat comparable to the vast use of intonation in Chinese as a method of expressing meaning in sentences, which would otherwise seem like series of unvarying monosyllabic roots.

* Its resources are too vast for all but the well educated to use to full advantage; and such phenomena as "pidgin English", "journalese", jargon, wooliness of expression and slatternly speech and writing, are everywhere likely to be met with. It may fairly be said that English is among the easiest languages to speak badly, but the most difficult to use well.

all contributed to the general success of English. These quality of English is growth of English literature.